

# Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by  
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography  
at The Newberry Library

Number 17 March 1980

Maria Holden, *Editor*

## Art and Cartography



Fanti's *Venice*, Galleria delle Carte Geografiche, Vatican, Rome.

As the date of the sixth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. lecture series in the History of Cartography draws near, now is an appropriate time to give *Mapline* readers an update on the program. The theme of the series, to be held from 30 October to 1 November, is "Art and Cartography." A variety of topics falls under this basic theme: ornament, symbols, and lettering on maps, perspective and cartography, maps as decoration, the portrayal of maps in the fine arts, color in cartography. These topics and others will be discussed by the speakers.

Dr. Helen Wallis, head of the Map Library at The British Library has agreed to chair the series and introduce the speakers. Her special interest and expertise are in the history of globes. George Kish, Professor of Geography, University of Michigan will open the series on Thursday night, October 30th, with a lecture entitled "Maps and the decorative arts of the Renaissance." This will consolidate many of Kish's writings on the use of maps as decorative objects for patrons in the Renaissance.

The following morning, Juergen Schulz, Professor of Art at Brown University will discuss "The use of maps in Italian mural decorations." Schulz is an art historian who has worked on several map related projects, including research on Cristoforo Sorte (a painter and cartographer), a listing of maps and views of Venice with extensive annotations, and a recent article on the cultural context of the famous Barbari view of Venice (1500). Ulla Ehrensward, Chief of the Division of Maps and Prints at the Royal Library, Stockholm will speak on "The decorative and iconographical use of color in cartography." Ehrensward has published several articles in Swedish on the decorative aspects of cartography. Trained as an art historian, she is now in charge of a major map collection.

The subject of David Woodward's lecture, scheduled for Friday afternoon is "Typography, calligraphy, and cartography." This will attempt to elucidate an important but understudied element of the map, lettering,

(Continued on next page)

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: David Woodward

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

*Mapline* is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December. Annual subscription: \$4.00. Back issues (as available) \$1.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago IL 60610.

from medieval times to the 19th century. James Welu, Associate Curator of the Worcester Art Museum will follow with "Sources for ornamentation on 16th and 17th century cartography." Welu is well-known for his pioneering studies on the use of maps in the paintings of Vermeer and other 17th century Dutch painters. While engaged in this research he uncovered interesting links between cartouche designs of various schools and periods.

Saturday morning, Samuel Y. Edgerton, Jr., Professor of Art History at Boston University will talk on "The influence of Renaissance art on the scientific revolution: Ptolemaic cartography and scientific illustration." The author of *The Renaissance Rediscovery of Linear Perspective*, Edgerton is well-known in art historical circles for his broad, innovative, and controversial views of Renaissance art. The final lecture in the series will be given by Svetlana Alpers, Professor of Art History at Berkeley. Her topic is "The mapping impulse in Dutch art." Alpers is concerned with the analogies between art and cartography in not only a practical, craft sense, but also more profoundly in a formal and historical sense.

An exhibition, sponsored by and mounted at both the Newberry Library and the Prints and Drawings Department of the Art Institute of Chicago, will be held concurrently with the lecture series. The exhibition as planned will cover several themes: the artist as cartographer, maps in painting, maps as decorative objects, color and lettering in cartography, cartouche design, and maps as inspiration to modern artists. Works representative of these themes by artists such as Dürer, Holbein, Callot, Barbari, Whistler, Oldenburg, and Christo will be shown.

As usual, the Nebenzahl lectures are free and open to the public. For further information on the lectures and the exhibitions, contact David Woodward, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 943-9090, ext. 214.



## Latitudes & Platitudes

The following quiz was put together by a few members of the Michigan Map Society and submitted to us by Dr. Thomas Cross, past president of that Society. Go ahead and test your knowledge of charts, maps and navigation. Don't peek at the answers until you've completed the quiz. If you answer fewer than 17 questions correctly, remedial reading is advised. Good luck!

1. A fathom is approximately equal to: (a) one meter; (b) two meters; (c) three meters; (d) four meters.

2. A famous cartographer, whose projection is still used today was: (a) Speed; (b) Gerhardus Mercator; (c) Nathaniel Bowditch; (d) Lord Ink-lined Plane.

3. In computing distances, a knot is: (a) a rate of speed, one nautical mile covered in one hour; (b) the distance traveled when moving at a speed of one statute mile per hour; (c) the time lapse between any two strikings of the ship's bell; (d) sensation in the stomach of the helmsman during rough weather.

4. North, on an ordinary road map, is directed toward: (a) the Pole Star; (b) the magnetic pole; (c) the North Pole; (d) the northernmost point in the states covered by the map.

5. Parts of Canada are further south than parts of: (a) Illinois; (b) California; (c) Pennsylvania; (d) all of the above.

6. The forty-fifth parallel, that is, the line running midway between the equator and the North Pole, passes through (a) northern Alabama; (b) northern Michigan; (c) southern Manitoba; (d) southern Northwest Territory.

7. For more than a hundred years, from about 1625 to about 1740, maps of North America showed a marked error. This was: (a) the portrayal of a "north-west passage" to the Orient; (b) the Mississippi River was shown as originating in the Great Lakes; (c) Alaska was depicted as smaller than Texas; (d) California was portrayed as an island.

8. A nautical mile is: (a) 5,280 feet; (b) 6,700 feet; (c) 1,852 meters; (d) the distance traveled by Henry VIII's pet hedgehog in one hour.

9. A great circle is: (a) the intersection of two spheres, one twice the diameter of the other; (b) the line drawn from a point of departure to a point of destination; (c) the intersection of a sphere and a plane through its center; (d) the route taken by a person coming home late from Mike's Bar and Grill.

10. In 1844, a celebrated rallying cry was: (a) "Forty-five fifty or fight!"; (b) "Fifty-four forty or fight!"; (c) "Forty-four fifty or fight!"; (d) "Fifty-five forty or fight!"

11. The "Summer Triangle" used by navigators is composed of the stars: (a) Antares, Sirius, and Betelgeuse; (b) Arcturus, Polaris, and Dubhe; (c) Aldebaran, Capella, and Spica; (d) Altair, Vega, and Deneb.

12. Keats's famous poem, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer," ends with the lines,  
*Or like stout Crotez when with eagle eyes  
He stared at the Pacific--and all his men  
Looked at each other with a wild surmise--  
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.*

The poet was mistaken, however; the discoverer of the Pacific was not Cortez but: (a) Francisco Pizarro; (b) Vasco Nunez de Balboa; (c) Francisco Vasquez de Coronado; (d) Hernando de Soto.

13. A compass rose is: (a) a kind of rose grown in Compass, Alaska; (b) a circular device drawn or printed on charts; (c) a formation of constellations, including Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Cassiopeia; (d) the flower traditionally placed beside the compass of a ship at the moment of commissioning.

14. The northernmost point in the contiguous states of America is in: (a) Minnesota; (b) Maine; (c) Michigan; (d) Washington.

15. The names of the majority of navigational stars originated from: (a) English; (b) Latin; (c) Greek; (d) Arabic.



## Conference

Fifth New Zealand Mapkeepers' Circle Seminar, University of Auckland, 30 January - 1 February 1980

Eighteen mapkeepers, librarians, archivists, and others attended a three day seminar in Auckland. Among the papers read were the following:

"The Inspectorate of Surveys 1867-1876" by B.R. Patterson, Dept. of Geography, Victoria University of Wellington.

"A study of Doubtless Bay and the Bay of Islands comparing present-day evidence of prehistoric settlement with that charted by Cook, de Surville and Dufresne" by J.R.H. Spencer, Student, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Auckland.

Papers on the National Map Collection given by P.L. Barton, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington; B.W. Marshall, Dept. of Geography, University of Auckland; and B.R. Patterson.

At the end of the seminar the members visited the Hydrographic Office of the Royal New Zealand Navy at Takapuna to observe the processes by which hydrographic charts are compiled.

Finally, the NZMKC appointed two subcommittees to look into the establishment of a national map collection and the compilation of a union catalogue of maps. Those interested in attending the 1981 seminar, to be held at Massey University, Palmerston North, should contact Mrs. L.M. Griffin, Map Collection, Dept. of Geography, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

## Research Notes

Dr. Richard Ruggles of Queen's University, Ontario is conducting a study of the state of cartography in Canada on behalf of the National Commission for Cartography and constituent associations. He will travel throughout Canada over the next nine months holding "grass roots" meetings with cartographers. Dr. Ruggles's objective is to become acquainted with those who are involved in cartography and to discuss the role of the NCC and other professional organizations, national and regional cartographic activities, etc. Those who wish to contribute to this effort in participatory cartography are encouraged to contact Dr. Ruggles at the Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6; (613) 547-2796.



Forthcoming in the University of Minnesota Press Series is a book entitled *True Ocean Found: Paludanus's Letters on Dutch Voyages to the Kara Sea, 1595-1596*. The book consists of the two letters Paludanus sent to Abraham Ortelius which summarized the progress of Dutch navigators in their quest for a sea route around Northern Russia to the East. Professor James Tracy of the University's History Department has translated the letters from Latin and written a commentary on the geographical beliefs that kept hopes for a sea route alive. The University of Minnesota Press Series was established as a way to share some of the rare holdings of the James Ford Bell Library. We look forward to the publication of these rare letters from that Library's collection.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in June 1979, the Murchison Award for Geographical Science was awarded to Professor Eila M. J. Campbell, Birkbeck College, for contributions to the history of cartography and exploration. (*Geographical Journal* 145 (November 1979): 526-7).



## Periodicals

*Terrae Incognitae* (Latin for "Unknown Lands"), the annual journal of geographical exploration and discovery which has been printed in Amsterdam for the past ten years, is now published in the United States by Wayne State University Press.

The journal, of interest to researchers in many fields of scholarship--American history, European expansionism and colonization, anthropology, and geography--was first issued in 1969, offering the work of distinguished scholars to an international audience. Wayne State University Press assumes publication with Volume 11. Editorial offices are located in the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Articles and book reviews in *Terrae Incognitae* focus chiefly on exploration and related enterprises between the years 1400 and 1900, the period encompassing the Portuguese expeditions of the 15th century and the voyages of Captain James Cook in the 18th century.

To mark the publication arrangement with Wayne State University Press, the Society for the History of Discoveries has established an award of \$200 for the best article to appear each year in *Terra Incognitae*, beginning with Volume 12. The Editorial Board of the journal will constitute the selection committee, and the prize will be presented at each annual meeting of the Society.

For further information about the journal and the award contact Douglas W. Marshall, Editor, William L. Clements Library, Program in the History of Discovery, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48109; (313) 764-2347.



Last April Professor Bernie Gutsell of the University of Toronto announced his plan to transfer publication and ownership of his monograph series and journal, *Cartographica/The Canadian Cartographer* to the University of Toronto Press. That transfer became effective January 1980.

John W. Parsons, Journal Manager at the UTP recently announced some of his publishing plans for the journal. First, the monograph series and journal are to be merged under the name *Cartographica*, the feeling being that this name better reflects the contents of the journal and is more likely to augment international circulation. Secondly, the new publishers plan to increase both expenditures and the amount of material published. Every effort will be made to keep personal subscription rates as low as possible. Professor Gutsell, who will retain the editorship of *Cartographica*, will continue to maintain the high standards expected by its readers. He would be glad to receive the views and comments of *Cartographica* readers. (Professor B.V. Gutsell, *Cartographica* Editorial Office, Winter's College, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3)

from medieval times to the 19th century. James Welu, Associate Curator of the Worcester Art Museum will follow with "Sources for ornamentation on 16th and 17th century cartography." Welu is well-known for his pioneering studies on the use of maps in the paintings of Vermeer and other 17th century Dutch painters. While engaged in this research he uncovered interesting links between cartouche designs of various schools and periods.

Saturday morning, Samuel Y. Edgerton, Jr., Professor of Art History at Boston University will talk on "The influence of Renaissance art on the scientific revolution: Ptolemaic cartography and scientific illustration." The author of *The Renaissance Rediscovery of Linear Perspective*, Edgerton is well-known in art historical circles for his broad, innovative, and controversial views of Renaissance art. The final lecture in the series will be given by Svetlana Alpers, Professor of Art History at Berkeley. Her topic is "The mapping impulse in Dutch art." Alpers is concerned with the analogies between art and cartography in not only a practical, craft sense, but also more profoundly in a formal and historical sense.

An exhibition, sponsored by and mounted at both the Newberry Library and the Prints and Drawings Department of the Art Institute of Chicago, will be held concurrently with the lecture series. The exhibition as planned will cover several themes: the artist as cartographer, maps in painting, maps as decorative objects, color and lettering in cartography, cartouche design, and maps as inspiration to modern artists. Works representative of these themes by artists such as Dürer, Holbein, Callot, Barbari, Whistler, Oldenburg, and Christo will be shown.

As usual, the Nebenzahl lectures are free and open to the public. For further information on the lectures and the exhibitions, contact David Woodward, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 943-9090, ext. 214.



## Latitudes & Platitudes

The following quiz was put together by a few members of the Michigan Map Society and submitted to us by Dr. Thomas Cross, past president of that Society. Go ahead and test your knowledge of charts, maps and navigation. Don't peek at the answers until you've completed the quiz. If you answer fewer than 17 questions correctly, remedial reading is advised. Good luck!

1. A fathom is approximately equal to: (a) one meter; (b) two meters; (c) three meters; (d) four meters.

2. A famous cartographer, whose projection is still used today was: (a) Speed; (b) Gerhardus Mercator; (c) Nathaniel Bowditch; (d) Lord Ink-lined Plane.

3. In computing distances, a knot is: (a) a rate of speed, one nautical mile covered in one hour; (b) the distance traveled when moving at a speed of one statute mile per hour; (c) the time lapse between any two strikings of the ship's bell; (d) sensation in the stomach of the helmsman during rough weather.

4. North, on an ordinary road map, is directed toward: (a) the Pole Star; (b) the magnetic pole; (c) the North Pole; (d) the northernmost point in the states covered by the map.

5. Parts of Canada are further south than parts of: (a) Illinois; (b) California; (c) Pennsylvania; (d) all of the above.

6. The forty-fifth parallel, that is, the line running midway between the equator and the North Pole, passes through (a) northern Alabama; (b) northern Michigan; (c) southern Manitoba; (d) southern Northwest Territory.

7. For more than a hundred years, from about 1625 to about 1740, maps of North America showed a marked error. This was: (a) the portrayal of a "north-west passage" to the Orient; (b) the Mississippi River was shown as originating in the Great Lakes; (c) Alaska was depicted as smaller than Texas; (d) California was portrayed as an island.

8. A nautical mile is: (a) 5,280 feet; (b) 6,700 feet; (c) 1,852 meters; (d) the distance traveled by Henry VIII's pet hedgehog in one hour.

9. A great circle is: (a) the intersection of two spheres, one twice the diameter of the other; (b) the line drawn from a point of departure to a point of destination; (c) the intersection of a sphere and a plane through its center; (d) the route taken by a person coming home late from Mike's Bar and Grill.

10. In 1844, a celebrated rallying cry was: (a) "Forty-five fifty or fight!"; (b) "Fifty-four forty or fight!"; (c) "Forty-four fifty or fight!"; (d) "Fifty-five forty or fight!"

11. The "Summer Triangle" used by navigators is composed of the stars: (a) Antares, Sirius, and Betelgeuse; (b) Arcturus, Polaris, and Dubhe; (c) Aldebaran, Capella, and Spica; (d) Altair, Vega, and Deneb.

12. Keats's famous poem, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer," ends with the lines,  
*Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes  
He stared at the Pacific--and all his men  
Looked at each other with a wild surmise--  
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.*

The poet was mistaken, however; the discoverer of the Pacific was not Cortez but: (a) Francisco Pizarro; (b) Vasco Nunez de Balboa; (c) Francisco Vasquez de Coronado; (d) Hernando de Soto.

13. A compass rose is: (a) a kind of rose grown in Compass, Alaska; (b) a circular device drawn or printed on charts; (c) a formation of constellations, including Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Cassiopeia; (d) the flower traditionally placed beside the compass of a ship at the moment of commissioning.

14. The northernmost point in the contiguous states of America is in: (a) Minnesota; (b) Maine; (c) Michigan; (d) Washington.

15. The names of the majority of navigational stars originated from: (a) English; (b) Latin; (c) Greek; (d) Arabic.



16. Unmanned satellites have proven very helpful in modern mapmaking. The smallest area that can be viewed in the image from a satellite is about equal in area to: (a) Central Park in Manhattan Island; (b) a baseball diamond in Central Park in Manhattan Island; (c) the pitcher's mound in a baseball diamond in Central Park in Manhattan Island; (d) home plate in a baseball diamond in Central Park in Manhattan Island.

17. The latitude of London, compared with that of New York, is: (a) 50 miles north; (b) 250 miles north; (c) 400 miles north; (d) 650 miles north.

18. The southernmost point in the 50 United States is in : (a) Hawaii; (b) Texas; (c) Florida; (d) California.

19. The rising of the moon each night occurs: (a) about 50 minutes earlier than the night before; (b) about 50 minutes later than the night before; (c) changes exactly as the time of sunrise changes; (d) changes only with the vernal equinox.

20. A sextant is: (a) one-sixth of a circle; (b) where a sexton lives; (c) a navigational instrument; (d) one-sixth of a right angle, i.e., 15 degrees.

21. The length of the island of Cuba is about equal to the distance from New York to: (a) Philadelphia; (b) Cleveland; (c) Detroit; (d) Chicago.

22. All time on our planet is determined by a line that runs through: (a) the International Date Line; (b) Greenwich, England; (c) the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.; (d) Paris, France.

23. In most parts of the U.S., if a chart is positioned so that the meridians are in a north-south orientation, and a compass is then placed on the chart, it would not indicate north as the meridians do; i.e., the north-south axis of the compass would not be parallel to the meridians. This is because: (a) The compass points to the North Star; (b) the compass points to the magnetic pole; (c) the meridians on the chart are not directed toward the North Pole; (d) the compass always points a few degrees to the east of the North Pole.

24. If an observer were suspended above the North Pole, he would observe the earth beneath him to: (a) revolve in a counter-clockwise direction; (b) revolve in a clockwise direction; (c) revolve faster in winter than in summer; (d) revolve faster in summer than in winter.

25. When we were children, many of use were told that if we dug a hole straight down through the center of the earth, we'd come out in China. Actually, to emerge in the vicinity of Peking, you'd have to begin your hole: (a) in eastern Canada; (b) in western United States; (c) in southern South America; (d) in southern South Africa.

26. Polyconic, Lambert conformal, gnomonic, stereographic, and cylindrical are different sorts of: (a) surfaces; (b) projections; (c) shapes; (d) masses.

## Recent Publications

*Around the shores of Lake Superior: a guide to historic sites* / Margaret Beattie Bogue & Virginia A. Palmer. -- Madison: University of Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program, 1979. (\$7.95, University of Wisconsin Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison, WI 53715)

*Atlas of British Columbia: people, environment, and resource use* / A. L. Farley. -- Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia Press, 1979 (\$45.00 Tr., University of British Columbia Press, 2075 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5)

*Bologna nelle sue stampe: Vedute e piante scenografiche dal Quattrocento all'Ottocento* / A. Brighetti. -- Bologna: Garisenda Antiquariato, 1979 (L. 65.000, Garisenda Antiquariato, Libri e Stampe, Strada Maggiore, 14A, 40125 Bologna, Italia)

*The Catalan world atlas of the year 1375* / Georges Grosjean. -- Zurich : Urs Graf Publishing Company, 1979 (\$795, half-leather edition; \$975, all-leather, Urs Graf Verlag, Dietikon-Zurich, Hasenbergstrasse 7, CH-8953 Dietikon-Zurich)

"Cook" / Rear Admiral G.S. Ritchie. In the *Hydrographic Journal*, no. 15 (August 1979), pp. 15-18. "Early Muslim sea-charts" / William C. Brice. In *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 1 (1977) pp. 53-61.

"500 years of graphical and symbolical representation on marine charts" / Rear Admiral G.S. Ritchie. In *International Hydrographic Review*, vol. 53, no. 1 (January 1976) pp. 141-153.

"Historical links between cartography and art" / Ronald Rees. -- In *Geographical Review*, vol. 70 (1980) pp. 60-78.

"The historical map in American atlases" / Lester J. Cappon. In *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, vol. 69, no. 4 (December 1979) pp. 622-634.

*Local maps and plans from medieval England.* -- Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1980 (£45.00, Clarendon Press, Walton St., Oxford, OX2 6DP) *Facsimiles of maps from England, 1150-1500.*

"Matthew Flinders, Hydrographer" / Rear Admiral G. S. Ritchie. In *Journal of Navigation*, vol. 27, no. 3 (July 1974) pp. 282-297.

*The story of maps* / Lloyd A. Brown. -- New York : Dover, 1979 (\$6.00, Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York, NY 10014) *Reprint of original edition, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1949.*

*Yorkshire maps and map-makers* / Arthur Raistrick. -- Clapham, N. Yorkshire : Dalesman, 1979 (£1.75, Dalesman Publishing Co. Ltd., Clapham, Lancaster, LA2 8EB)

*Zarys dziejów kartografii Śląskiej do końca XVII wieku* / Julian Janczak. -- Cieszyn : Instytut Śląski w Opolu, 1976 (Cena zł 45.--, Cieszyńska Drukarnia Wydawnicza, UL. Pokoju 1, 43-400 Cieszyn, Poland) *A history of Silesian cartography 'til the end of the 18th century. Summaries in English, German, and Russian.*

## Robinson retires

Professor Arthur H. Robinson, Lawrence Martin Professor of Cartography at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, retired on 1 January 1980. He joined the Wisconsin faculty in 1946 after having served as Chief of the Map Division of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. Twice a Guggenheim Fellow, he is the author of the standard cartography textbook, *Elements of Cartography*, now in its fourth edition, and a wealth of scholarly articles and books on a broad range of geographical and cartographic topics. He has been president of the Association of American Geographers and the International Cartographic Association. During his career as a professor, he supervised eleven Ph.D. dissertations, more than half of which have been published. We wish him a long, fruitful, and happy retirement.

## Calendar

1 March  
New York Map Society. Meeting at the Map Room, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT. (Alice C. Hudson, The New York Map Society, P.O. Box 426, Rye, NY 10580)

9-14 March  
American Congress of Surveying and Mapping/ American Society of Photogrammetry Annual Meeting and Exhibit, Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Progress with a purpose." (Richard J. Ganahl, Registration, 1980 ACSM/ASP, P.O. Box 12209, Souland Station, St. Louis, MO 63157: (314) 263-4808)

11-12 March  
British Cartographic Society, London and Southampton. Discussion: "A consumer view of cartographic education and training." (Patrick E. Sorrell, Department of Land Surveying, North East London Polytechnic, Forest Road, London)

20 March  
Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library. Speaker: John Long, "A Tale of Two Maps." Annual business meeting and election of officers will precede speech. (John Long, Chicago Map Society, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610)

24 March  
Historical Map Society of British Columbia, Vancouver. Annual meeting, slides & social. (Frances Woodward, Special Collections, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B.C., Canada)

25 March  
Michigan Map Society, Bentley Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Speaker: Jon M. Leverenz, "Cartographic Design and Production." (Leesa Key, 1235 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105).

27 March  
British Cartographic Society, Edinburgh. Visit to the Tullis Russel Paper Mill, Markinch, Fife. (Patrick E. Sorrell, Department of Land Surveying, North East London Polytechnic, Forest Road, London)

5 April  
New York Map Society, American Museum of Natural History. Speaker: Dr. John O'Brien. (Alice C. Hudson, The New York Map Society, P.O. Box 426, Rye, NY 10580)

13-16 April  
Annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Louisville, KY.

17 April  
Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library. Exhibition and discussion of members' maps. (John Long, Chicago Map Society, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610)

25-27 April  
British Cartographic Society: 4th Technical Seminar, School of Military Survey, Hermitage, Berkshire. (Patrick E. Sorrell, Department of Land Surveying, North East London Polytechnic, Forest Road, London)

30 April-2 May  
Canadian Institute of Surveying Convention '80, Regina, Saskatchewan. Theme: "Western Heritage." (Programme Committee, CIS '80, P.O. Box 4320, Regina, Saskatchewan)

May  
Historical Map Society of British Columbia, Vancouver. Speaker: Basil Stuart Stubbs, "Japanese Maps." (Frances Woodward, Special Collections, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B.C., Canada)

3 May  
Michigan Map Society. Field Trip to Michigan State University Cartographic Center, East Lansing, MI. (Leesa Key, 1235 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105)

3 May  
New York Map Society, American Museum of Natural History. Speaker: Werner Elias. (Alice Hudson, The New York Map Society, P.O. Box 426, Rye, NY 10580)

14-16 May  
National Commission for Cartography Seminar, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Theme: "Carto-technique: Cartographic Technology, Present and Future." (Mr. J.C. Beattie, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Petroleum Plaza - South Tower, 9915-108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta Canada, T5K 2C9)

15 May  
Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library. Speaker: David Woodward, "Cartographic truth." (John Long, Chicago Map Society, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610)

28-30 May  
Canadian Cartographic Association Annual Meeting, Université de Québec à Montréal. (Jean Carrière,, Département de Géographie, Université de Québec à Montréal, Montréal, P.Q. H3C 3P8)

7 June  
New York Map Society. Tentative program: Picnic at Ringwood State Park and visit to Ringwood Manor where Erskine compiled maps for George Washington. (Alice Hudson, The New York Map Society, P.O. Box 426, Rye, NY 10580)

28 June  
Wisconsin Map Society. Fourth annual meeting: program to be announced. (John Rettig, c/o Virginia Schwartz, Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Avenue., Milwaukee, WI 53233)

25 August-1 September  
10th International Conference on Cartography and 6th General Assembly of the International Cartographic Association, Tokyo, Japan. (C. William Beetschen, U.S. National Committee for the ICA, 11425 Purple Beech Drive, Reston, VA 22091; (703) 860-6213)



## Lost & Found

Three original prints of Benjamin Franklin's long-lost chart of the Gulf Stream have recently been discovered in the Bibliotheque Nationale and the London Naval Library by Dr. Philip L. Richardson, a scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Franklin compiled the chart in 1769 to expedite the trans-Atlantic mails using data furnished by his cousin, Timothy Folger, a Nantucket ship captain. The chart is important as a record of the Nantucket whalers' knowledge, which was quite astute, of the Gulf Stream. According to Dr. Richardson, the Franklin-Folger chart "remains today a good summary of the mean path and width of the Gulf Stream and the speeds in its high velocity core."

The chart exemplifies Franklin's penchant for problem solving. While in London as Deputy Postmaster General of the American Colonies, he was asked to investigate why the mail packets took so long to reach America. Thanks to his cousin, he discovered that the packets' route coincided with the Gulf Stream. Folger explained: "We have sometimes met and spoke with those packets who were in the middle of [the Gulf Stream]... We have informed them that they were stemming a current that was against them...but they were too wise to be councilled by simple American fishermen!" At his cousin's request, Folger drew the Stream on a chart of the North Atlantic and Franklin had the chart printed by John Mount and Thomas Page, London cartographers.

The Franklin-Folger chart measures 35 by 39 inches. According to the legend on the chart, the basic map on which the Gulf Stream description was superimposed was drawn from observations made by Sir Edmond Halley, the astronomer. Although oceanographers have studied and charted the stream for years, they have found it so complex--fluctuating in space and time--that it is difficult to measure and interpret. With admiration, Dr. Richardson has noted that "the measurements that we have agree with the Franklin-Folger chart."

## Exhibitions

### Council of Europe: Sixteenth European Exhibition of Art, Science, and Culture

#### *Florence and Tuscany of the Medici in Sixteenth-Century Europe*

A major series of exhibitions is to open in Florence on 15 March 1980, with an inaugural ceremony at the Palazzo Vecchio. Its theme is the sixteenth-century cultural background of the Medici family, and consists of nine sections: humanism and science; the teaching of mathematics; music; Tuscan engineers in Europe; astronomy and cosmology; medicine and anatomy; natural science; cartography; and Galileo and Europe. Among the cartographic items to be exhibited are works by Berlinghieri, Rosselli, Bell'Armato, Buonsignori, Rosaccio, Dudley, Agnese and Ghisolfo. In charge of the exhibition is Professor Paolo Galluzzi; the choice of items and captions for the cartographic section are by David Woodward. The maps are to be shown at the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana, Piazza San Lorenzo, 9, Firenze (Professoressa Antonietta Morandini, Direttrice).

Further information and detailed catalogue are available from Professor Galluzzi, Sedicesima Esposizione Europea, Palazzina di Annalena, Giardino di Boboli, Firenze, Italy.

*The Image of the World*, Georges Pompidou National Center of Art and Culture, Paris. Theme: cartography in all its forms; its history, culture, and technology. May 1980 - (Viviane Cabannes, Centre Georges Pompidou, 75191 Paris Cedex 04, France)

*What's in a Map?*, Chicago State University. Smithsonian Institution traveling exhibit showing the development of cartographic language, 1500-1900. Until March 7, 1980 (University Gallery, "D" Building, Chicago State University, 95th and King Drive, Chicago, IL)

## FIRST CLASS use for maps

If you are a veteran *Mapline* reader, you know that there exist such things as map stamps, map postcards, mapestries, etc. We've just learned of another use that maps are being put to. A recent *Wall Street Journal* article announces that "Old Maps Become Envelopes as Agency Licks Disposal Issue." In other words, "the U.S. Geological Survey, the federal government's mapping agency, began mailing some of its letters, news releases and other correspondence in envelopes fashioned from outdated maps of various places." Why? "One spokesman for the Survey declared that the maps were being made into envelopes 'to save dough.' A second spokesman said the envelope program was really 'designed to save paper, wood, and trees' by recycling the maps. A third spokesman declared that the maps were being turned into envelopes because 'we think it looks nice and we don't think it's going to cost any more.'"

Are you interested in collecting stamps with maps on them? To date, several thousand of them have been issued from countries all over the world. They include a wide variety of designs, such as antique maps, explorers' routes, territorial claims, railroad lines, roads, air routes, rivers, city maps, map projections, and many more. There are even stamps showing miniature maps of smaller countries and of islands.

The Carto-Philatelists is an international organization of about 100 members who collect such stamps. Its activities include the publication of a quarterly newsletter that runs to about 15 pages and is distributed to all members. Annual dues are \$8.50 for U.S. members and slightly higher for those who live abroad. Robert J. Richmond, chairman of the membership committee, would be glad to receive inquiries about the society. (Mr. Robert J. Richmond, 40 Clinton St., 5M, Brooklyn, NY 11201)

## Erratum

We have been alerted to an oversight in the "Recent Publications" section of the December 1979 *Mapline*. We neglected to point out that W. Graham Arader III has sole distribution rights to R.V. Tooley's *The Mapping of Australia* for North America. Our North American readers who wish to purchase the book should contact not the Holland Press in London but, rather, W. Graham Arader III, 1000 Boxwood Court, King of Prussia, PA 19406. We apologize for the inconvenience caused to readers and distributors alike by our error.